ORNITOLOGIA

COLOMBIAN BIRDS COLLECTED BY BROTHER NICEFORO

by

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Some time ago Brother Nicéforo, a well known naturalist of the Instituto de La Salle, Bogotá, Colombia, very kindly presented a small collection of birds from his country to the United States National Museum. Although small in number of both specimens and species, it appears to have been a "picked" lot containing a surprising number of records of interest, some of which were undoubtedly puzzling to the collector. It is this material that is here reported on. As may be noted in the body of this paper, not only is a form of tinamou, hitherto undescribed, made known to science, but the recorded geographic ranges of some thirteen other birds are hereby extended, including two additions to the recorded avifauna of Colombia.

In addition to the new tinamou, the following appear to be additions to the recorded list of Colombian birds:

Neocrex erythrops olivascens Chubb.
Neorhopias grisea fumosa (Cory).

Extensions of known ranges, of various degrees and significance, are recorded for

Ortalis guttata caquetae Chapman.
Laterallus viridis brunnescens Todd.
Microbates cinereiventris magdalenae Chapman.
Cotinga nattererii nattererii (Boissoneau).
Dacnis lineata (Gmelin).
Atlapetes albo-frenatus albo-frenatus (Boissoneau).

I am indebted to Dr. Armando Dugand, Director of the Institute of Natural Sciences, National University, Bogotá, for calling my attention to a number of overlooked records in the original drafts of this paper. His care and kindness have made the paper more accurate and, hence, more useful than it would have been otherwise. I am also indebted to doctor John T. Zimmer for his notes on the *Spermophila*.

The annotated list of the collection follows.

TINAMIDAE

Nothocercus bonapartei discrepans subsp. nov.

Type: U. S. Nat. Mus. 372295, ad. ♀, Melgar, Tolima, alt. 430 meters, Colombia, 1926, collected by Brother Nicéforo María (orig. no. 43).

Subsp. Characters: similar to *N. b. bonapartei* (G. R. Gray) of western Venezuela and northeastern Colombia, but darker, more rufescent, and more uniform above, without any buffy or whitish flecks, except on the wings, the general color of the entire upper parts being Brussels Brown finely vermiculated with blackish (as against Cinnamon Brown with blackish vermiculations and buffy and whitish flecks in the nominate race), the cheeks, and breast also more rufescent than in typical *bonapartei*.

Range: the tropical zone of the eastern Andes of Colombia.

Remarks: Hellmayr and Conover (Cat. Birds Amer., pt. 1, no. 1, 1942, p. 24; ft.) state that, ..."Bogotá skins (of *bonapartei*) are rather darker above, more rufescent and less olive than the type and another Venezuelan specimen, but the difference may possibly be due to postmortem change." They had 6 "Bogotá" birds and 1 from Cundinamarca before them as they wrote this. In the present collection I have in addition to the type of *discrepans*, another bird from Villavicencio, unfortunately unsexed, taken in October, 1919. They both agree very closely and differ from a series from the Department of Magdalena (Sierra Perijá and Sierra Negra) in just the same respects that Hellmayr and Conover found their "Bogotá" bird to differ from western Venezuelan (topotypical) ones. There are no diferences in dimensions between *discrepans* and *bonapartei*.

Crypturellus soui caucae (Chapman).

Crypturus soui caucae Chapman, Bull, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XXXI, 1912, p. 141 (San Antonio, 6600 feet, Valle del Cauca, Colombia).

1 —, Fusagasugá, March, 1921.

In the light of Griscom's discussion (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., lxxii, 1932, pp. 307-310) based on large series, there is little to be added from a study of this specimen, except to point out that *caucae* (judging by a small series) is very variable, our Fusagasugá bird being a rather darkish example, and that the race may eventually prove to be nothing but a heterogeneous group of intergrades between *mustelinus* and *harterti*.

COLYMBIDAE

Colymbus nigricollis californicus (Heermann).

Podiceps Californicus Heermann, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1854, p. 179 (California).

1 —, Sabana de Bogotá, November, 1925.

This specimen may be one of the three mentioned by Brother Nicéforo María (CALDASIA, iii, 1945, pp. 368-369), who first added this bird to the Colombian list and extended its known winter range a long distance, the previous southernmost locality from which it had been recorded being in Guatemala.

CRACIDAE

Ortalis guttata caquetae Chapman.

Ortalis guttata caquetae Chapman, Amer. Mus. Novit. no. 96, November 19, 1923, p. 2 (La Morelia, Caquetá, Colombia).

1 —, Villavicencio, January, 1943.

The present specimen agrees with the description of this race, being distinguishable from a comparable example of typical *guttata* by the paler ground color of the forehead and breast and the more brownish, less olivaceous tone of the dorsum of the former bird.

The Caquetá chachalaca is a rather rare bird in collections, and the present specimen constitutes a new locality record for it. The bird is in good, fairly fresh plumage.

PSOPHIIDAE

Psophia crepitans crepitans Linnaeus.

Psophia crepitans Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, p. 154 (South America = Cayenne, *ex* Barrere).

1 —, Villavicencio, January, 1932.

Brother Nicéforo (CALDASIA, iii, 1945, p. 371) has recorded another example taken about the same time at the same place. Our specimen is not in good plumage for critical comparison.

RALLIDAE

Neocrex erythrops olivascens Chubb.

Neocrex erythrops olivascens Chubb, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., xxxviii, 1917, p. 33 (Venezuela).

1 —, Laguna de Fúquene, Cundinamarca-Boyacá, October, 1918.

This specimen is certainly not *N. e. colombianus* Bangs as it has no white on the lower abdomen and has the lower flanks and under tail coverts definitely barred. In coloration, above and below, it agrees very closely with an example of *olivascens* from Culata, western Venezuela, although it is a little darker on the head and on the underparts than the latter. However, I have no hesitancy in identifying it as *olivascens*. This appears to constitute a considerable westward extension of the known range of this rare rail and to be the first record (at least in print) for Colombia. On the original field tag is a note to the effect that this specimen was the first and only one found in some 25 years of collecting.

A topotypical example of the nominate race from Lima, Perú, is somewhat paler above and below than either the Colombian or the Venezuelan ones. A young bird from Tapia, Tucumán, northwestern Argentina, is much darker, more brownish, less olivaceous above than any of the more northern birds seen, and may represent an undescribed form as was first pointed out by Wetmore (U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 133, 1926, p. 125).

Laterallus viridis brunnescens Todd.

Laterallus viridis brunnescens Todd, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., xlv, 1932, p. 216 (El Tambor, Santander, Colombia).

1 —, Villavicencio, February, 1923.

Brother Nicéforo (CALDASIA, iii, 1945, p. 372) records two specimens from Villavicencio as *L. v. viridis* (Müller); however, compared with a good series from Brazil (typical *viridis*) our specimen from the same locality differs in having the dorsum much more brownish, less olivaceous, just as called for in the description of *brunnescens*. It does not, however, bear out Todd's statement that the pileum is duller, darker rufous in Colombian birds; in fact it has this area paler than in any of the Brazilian examples. This has also been noted by Hellmayr and Conover (Cat. Birds Amer., pt. 1, no. 1, 1942, p. 382, ft.).

Rather seldom obtained by collectors, this little rail remains poorly known. Todd's birds, collected by Carriker in 1916, were the first ones from Colombia since Salmon's record of some 40 years earlier. The present example appears to be the easternmost record for the form which was previously known only from west of the eastern Andes (Magdalena Valley and its affluent, Río Ité).

JACANIDAE

Jacana spinosa intermedia (Sclater).

Parra intermedia Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1856 (1857), p. 282 (Venezuela).

1 —, Villavicencio, November, 1935.

This specimen, probably a male judging by its smal size, agrees exactly in coloration with an undoubted example of *J. s. intermedia* from northern Venezuela. It has nothing to do with *melanopygia* or *hypomelaena* or *jacana*, and seems to be one of the westernmost examples of its race yet recorded.

SCOLOPACIDAE

Capella nobilis (Sclater).

Gallinago nobilis Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1856, p. 31 (Bogotá, Colombia).

1 —, páramo east of Bogotá, October, 1930.

Judging by the very long bill (exposed culmen 94.2 mm.) this specimen is probably a female.

COLUMBIDAE

Columbigallina passerina parvula (Todd).

Chaemapelia passerina parvula Todd, Ann. Carnegie Mus., viii, 1913, p. 544 (Honda, Colombia).

1 ♂, Sasaima, August, 1943.

The last word is yet to be written about the Colombian races of this ground dove. On geographic basis our bird should be *parvula* but it is noticeably more grayish above than the type and a topotype of *parvula* and is also considerably larger, having a wing length of 81, tail 52 mm. Hellmayr and Conover (Cat. Birds Amer., pt. 1, no. 1, 1942, p. 517, ft.), also found it difficult to reconcile their only specimen from the range of this race with the characters given by its describer. Their bird, also a male, had a wing length of 82 mm., while the type and another topotypical male have wings measuring 75-77 mm.

On the underside our Sasaima example agrees closely with Honda birds, but on the dorsum it shows an approach to *C. p. albivitta* of the Caribbean coast area.

The only explanation I can suggest for the discrepancy between the present specimen and the one recorded by Hellmayr and Conover on the one hand, and the type series on the other, is that the latter may be immature and hence more brownish above and may have had their wings "stripped" when skinned, rendering their dimensions misleading, but this is admittedly only a guess.

STRIGIDAE

Otus choliba crucigerus (Spix).

Strix crucigera Spix, Av. Bras., i, 1824, p. 22, 9 ("Juxta flumen amazonum").

1 ♀, Bogotá, November, 1938.
1 ♂, Villavicencio, December, 1939.
1 ♂, Espinal, Tolima, July, 1943.
1 —, San Gil, May, 1939.

The San Gil bird is in the light rufescent phase and agrees fairly closely with an example in the same phase of *O. choliba choliba* from Argentina, but is somewhat more ochraceous, less tawny above than the latter. The Tolima bird is in the dark rufescent phase much mixed with gray, a plumage that is matched in general by examples of the nominate race from Paraguay but is slightly darker than them. The other two, however, are unlike anything I have seen in plumages of other races of the species. They are dark brown birds with the paler mottlings on the upperside reduced to the point of making for an appearance of unusual uniformity of color. They closely resemble the type of *O. choliba alticola,* which, as a matter of fact, comes from the same locality as one of them, "Bogotá". However, if we were to assume that these two are *alticola* (and the Villavicencio bird is clearly the same as the Bogotá one), and the Espinal and San Gil specimens *crucigerus* we would have a resulting geographical distribution of highly improbable verity. Under the circumstances it seems wiser to consider *alticola* as synonymous with *crucigerus* which, like the nominate race, is a variable group with at least three plumage phases. When describing *alticola* Kelso (Biol. Leaflet no. 8, July 24, 1937, p. 1) admitted that he knew nothing about the range of his new form, but assumed it to be the humid Temperate or Subtropical Zone in the Colombian Andes on the argument that, "...it is usual for owls of more humid mountainous areas to have darker colors".

Peters (Check List Birds of World. iv. 1940, p. 106) gives the range of *crucigerus* as extending "...south for an undetermined distance into the region lying south of the Amazon, west to northeastern Perú...". While I have seen no Peruvian skins, one from Napo, eastern Ecuador, in rufous plumage is so much darker reddish than the comparable one from San Gil, Colombia, that it raises a question as to whether or not the birds of eastern Ecuador and northeastern Perú are really *crucigerus* or represent an unrecognized race. Further material is needed to settle the point. On the other hand, it may be noted that Gyldenstolpe has recently (Kungl. Sv. Vetens. Handlngr., series 3, vol. 22, no. 3, 1945, p. 65) extended the range of *crucigerus* to as far as the Lower Río Beni Valley, in northern Bolivia (with the nominate race recognized from Cochabamba).

CAPRIMULGIDAE

Chordeiles minor sennetti Coues

Chordiles popetue sennetti Coues, Auk, v. 1888. p. 37 (50 miles west of Pambina, Minnesota, and Wharton Co., Texas = Pambina Mountains, North Dakota).

1 —, Bogotá, November 15, 1921.

As recently as 1940 Peters (Check List Birds of World, iv, 1940, pp. 187-188) wrote that the winter range of this bird is unknown, but is presumed to be in South America. The present example is the second definite proof of the correctness of this assumption, the first being that recorded by Dugand (CALDASIA, iii, 1945, p. 402) from the Sabana de Bogotá.

Our specimen had been mounted and probably was on exhibition for some time before it was sent to Washington along with the other birds reported on in this paper, but it may be matched very closely by undoubted North American examples of *sennetti*.

Careful study of wintering North American nighthawks in Neotropical collections may well clear up several mysteries of unrecorded winter ranges of other races of this group.

TROCHILIDAE

Phaethornis anthophilus anthophilus (Bourcier).

Trochilus anthophilus Bourcier, Rev. Zool., March, 1843, p. 71 (Upper Magdalena Valley, Colombia).

1 ♂, Espinal, Tolima, August, 1943.

Agrees closely with a series from "Bogotá" and Venezuela.

Chlorostilbon stenura stenura (Cabanis and Heine).

Panychlora stenura Cabanis and Heine, Mus. Hein., Th. 3, 1860, p. 50, note 7 (Mérida, Venezuela).

1 ♀, Gramalote (west of Cúcuta), December, 1940.

The locality of this record is of interest but is not surprising as it serves to help connect the hitherto very discontinuous known range of the form. Previously this little hummingbird was known from the Andes of Mérida in western Venezuela, form the provinces of Santander and Antioquia in Colombia, and from Baeza, Ecuador. The Gramalote bird connects the Mérida with the Santander records.

Amazilia saucerrottei warscewiczi (Cabanis and Heine).

Hemithylaca Warscewiczi Cabanis and Heine, Mus. Hein., Th. 3, 1860, p. 38 (Veragua = lower Magdalena Valley, Colombia).

1 ♂, Espinal, Tolima, July, 1943.

This specimen has a slightly more bluish sheen than any other of the species examined, but otherwise agrees with them very closely.

MOMOTIDAE

Momotus momota microstephanus Sclater.

Momotus microstephanus Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1857 (1858), p. 251 ("Interior of New Granada", = region about Villavicencio, Colombia).

1 —, Villavicencio, January, 1943.

Coming, as it does, from the type locality, this specimen cannot be anything but *microstephanus,* a race which I have not otherwise seen. However, it does not entirely agree with Chapman's diagnosis (Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., xlviii, 1923, p. 39). Chapman writes that the chestnut rufous area behind the nuchal band is more pronounced in this form, as a rule, than in any other race except the nominate one, but our present example has no chestnut rufous at all.

BUCCONIDAE

Malacoptila fusca (Gmelin).

Bucco fuscus Gmelin, Syst. Nat., i, 1788, p. 408 (Cayenne).

1 —, Villavicencio, December, 1939.

This example has the pale streaks on the throat and the upper abdominal band much paler, more whitish, less ochraceous than in the only other specimen available for comparison; one from Sarayacu, eastern Ecuador.

Malacoptila panamensis panamensis Lafresnaye.

Malacoptila panamensis Lafresnaye, Rev. Zool., x, 1847, 79 (Panamá).

1 —, Llanos east of Villavicencio.

The present specimen certainly does not agree with the characters of *M. p. magdalenae* Todd (Ann. Carnegie Mus., xxx, 1943, 15; El Tambor, Santander, Colombia), having the underparts as dark as in Costa Rica and Panamanian birds. However, I do not have sufficient Colombian material to "sink" *magdalenae* with the definiteness that should accompany such a decision, but I cannot call the single specimen before me anything but typical *panamensis.*

PICIDAE

Veniliornis kirkii continentalis Hellmayr.

Veniliornis kirkii continentalis Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., xiii, 1906, p. 39 (Caripé near Cumaná, Venezuela).

1 ♂, Cúcuta, November, 1937.

Agreeing with several examples of this small race from northern Venezuela (wing 82, tail 53.1, culmen 18 mm.), this specimen corroborates the extension of the known range of the race westward into northeastern Colombia reported by Brother Nicéforo (CALDASIA, iii, 1945, pp. 382-383). In the Caribbean coast and western Colombia it is replaced by *V. k. cecilii* (Malherbe), which form also occurs in the main Andean chain.

DENDROCOLAPTIDAE

Xiphorhynchus spixii similis Zimmer.

Xiphorhynchus spixii similis Zimmer, Am. Mus. Novit. no. 756, 1934, p. 9 (Buena Vista, above Villavicencio, Colombia; altitude 4500 feet).

1 ♀, Villavicencio, January, 1943.

This specimen, practically a topotype of its race, is slightly darker on the abdomen than a male from Moscopán, Cauca. The latter (hitherto unpublished) appears to constitute an extension of the recorded range of this woodhewer. It also is somewhat larger than the dimensions given by Zimmer (*cit. supra*), having a wing length of 100 mm.

FURNARIIDAE

Synallaxis moesta moesta Sclater.

Synallaxis moesta Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1856, p. 26 ("Bogotá").

1 ♀, Villavicencio, December, 1939.

An uncommon bird in colections, this specimen is the first of its species to come to the National Museum.

It seems not improbable that as more material and information become available *moesta* and *cabanisi* will be found to be conspecific.

Synallaxis albescens insignis Zimmer.

Synallaxis albescens insignis Zimmer, Am. Mus. Novit. no. 819, 1935, p. 3 (Quetame, eastern Andes of Colombia; altitude 4800 feet).

1 ♀, Sasaima, July, 1942.
1 ♂, San Gil, May, 1939.
1 ♂, Cúcuta, December, 1940.

Although these three specimens are considered *insignis* they vary enough individually to make one wish for greater series to determine whether the geographic variations in this group are really greater than the individual ones. The Sasaima bird fits the description of *insignis* very well indeed — the restricted capital patch, the brown of the back, the pallor of the upper wing coverts and of the breast are all borne out by it; the Cúcuta bird has a much more extensive coronal rufescent area, but it is otherwise close enough to the Sasaima bird; the San Gil example, however, from a locality between the other two, is less brownish, more olivaceous on the back, and has the breast, sides and flanks noticeably more grayish, less fulvous, the nape also more cinereous, and the rufescent upper wing coverts darker than in the other two. The difference between the San Gil bird and the other two is great enough for racial distinction, and did it not happen to come from a place almost half way between Sasaima and Cúcuta it would be difficult indeed to reconcile it taxonomically with its neighbors.

It would appear that the birds recorded by Brother Nicéforo (CALDASIA, iii, 1945, p. 383) as *S. a. occipitalis* from Cúcuta and from San Gil, probably belong to the present race.

FORMICARIIDAE

Thamnophilus doliatus fraterculus Berlepsch and Hartert.

Thamnophilus doliatus fraterculus Berlepsch and Hartert, Nov. Zool., ix, 1902, p. 70 (Altagracia, Venezuela).

2 ♂, 2 ♀, Cúcuta, January, February, April, and December, 1940.
1 ♂, Villavicencio, December, 1942.

The two females from Cúcuta are dissimilar enough to be separate races if they did not come from the same locality; one is orange cinnamon, the other deep russet on the upperparts of the body.

Dysithamnus mentalis olivaceus (Tschudi).

Thamnophilus olivaceus Tschudi, Arch. Naturg., x, (1), 1844, p. 278 (Perú).

1 —, Villavicencio, January, 1943.

The subspecific allocation of this specimen is made in accordance with Hellmayr's conclusion (Cat. Birds Amer., pt. 3, 1924, p. 119-120) that *D. m. semicinereus* Sclater is not distinct from *olivaceus*. Lack of adequate material at hand prevents me from coming to an independent opinion. It may be pointed out that the present example agrees fairly closely with a cotype of *semicinereus* but is paler, less brownish, more yellowish below, thereby bearing out Hellmayr's contention that Sclater's race was not constant in its characters.

Neorhopias grisea hondae (Chapman).

Microrhopias griseus hondae Chapman, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., xxxiii, 1914, p. 616 (Chicoral, Tolima, near Girardot, R. Magdalena).

1 ♂, 1 ♀, San Gil, June, 1941, July, 1942.

The female, taken in June, was breeding when collected.

Neorhopias grisea fumosa (Cory).

Microrhopias grisea fumosa Cory, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Orn. Ser., i, 1913, p. 291 (Encontrados, Zulia, n. w. Venezuela).

1 ♂, 1 ♀, Cúcuta, May, 1939, January, 1940.

These birds differ from *intermedia* in their larger size (wings 57.3 in the ♂, 52 mm. in the ♀, as against 47-50 mm. in *intermedia* [both sexes]) and in the female being noticeably darker above and more heavily streaked on the breast. Additional material from the same general area around Cúcuta agrees with the present specimens. Inasmuch as these characters are precisely those in which *fumosa* differs from *intermedia*, it follows that these birds are *fumosa* and that the range of that race must now be extended westward from Zulia in northwestern Venezuela into adjacent northeastern Colombia (Santander del Norte).

Myrmoborus leucophrys erythrophrys (Sclater).

Pithys erythrophrys Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, xxii, 1854 (1855), p. 255. pl. 72, fig. 1 ("Bogotá").

1 ♂, Villavicencio, December, 1939.

Zimmer has found (Am. Mus. Novit. no. 545, 1932, p. 1) that birds from eastern Colombia are recognizably distinct from those of Perú and should be called *erythrophrys*. The males of this race differ from the nominate form in being slightly paler gray; the striking difference is in the females, but this is of only academic interest here in the absence of specimens of that sex.

Microbates cinereiventris magdalenae Chapman.

Microbates cinereiventris magdalenae Chapman, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., xxxiv, 1915, p. 642 (Malena, near Puerto Berrío, Colombia).

1 —, Mámbita, Llanos, east of Bogotá.

The presence of whitish tips to the rectrices, and the pale midventral coloration, and the long bill all mark this specimen as *magdalenae,* a race which I have not otherwise seen. As far as published data seem to indicate, the race has not been found hitherto quite so far to the southeast as Mámbita, near the eastern Llanos.

Myrmeciza longipes boucardi Berlepsch.

Myrmeciza boucardi Berlepsch, Ibis, 1888, p. 129 ("Bogotá").

1 ♀, Espinal, Tolima, August, 1943.

This specimen comes from close to the center of the known range of *boucardi* and, as might be expected, shows no approach to *griseipectus,* which has been recorded from not too far to the east, across the eastern Andes, at Villavicencio.

Grallaricula flavirostris flavirostris (Sclater).

Grallaria flavirostris Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1858, p. 68 (Río Napo, e. Ecuador).

1 —, Villavicencio, 1939.

In view of the paucity of recorded specimens of this uncommon bird, the present example assumes a greater value than its relatively undocumented condition would otherwise warrant. It appears that Villavicencio is about as far east as the species has yet been obtained in Colombia.

Brother Nicéforo (Caldasia, iii, 1945, p. 384) has recently recorded it from Caño Gramalote, near Villavicencio.

RHINOCRYPTIDAE

Scytalopus latebricola meridanus Hellmayr.

Scytalopus latebricola meridanus Hellmayr. Orn. Monatsb., xxx, 1922, p. 58 (La Culata, Andes of Mérida, w. Venezuela).

1 ♀, Bogotá, June, 1943.

This race is paler and smaller than typical *latebricola* of the Santa Marta mountains.

COTINGIDAE

Cotinga nattererii nattererii (Boissonneau).

Ampelis nattererii Boissonneau, Rev. Zool., iii, 1840, p. 2, ("Santa Fé de Bogotá", Colombia).

1 [♂] región de Muzo, Boyacá.

Boyacá seems to be slightly farther to the east than any previous record for this form.

That *nattererii* and *ridgwayi* (southwestern Costa Rica to western Panama) should continue to be looked upon as specifically distinct is an indication of their relative scarcity in material recently studied. I have no hesitancy in considering them races of one species and am inclined to include a third, more northern form, *amabilis* (southeastern Mexico to eastern Costa Rica) in the species as well.

Pachyramphus rufus (Boddaert).

Muscicapa rufa Boddaert, Tabl. Pl. Enl., 1783, p. 27 (based on "Le Gobemouche roux, de Cayenne" Daubenton, Pl. Enl., 453, fig. 1; Cayenne).

1 ♂, Río Coello, Tolima, March, 1939.

Tityra cayana candida de Schauensee.

Tityra cayana candida de Schauensee, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., xcvii, 1945, p. 55 (La Morelia, Caquetá, southeastern Colombia, 450 feet).

1 ♀, Villavicencio, January, 1943.

This race seems very faintly marked, but the material examined suggests a slight average pallor as compared with the nominate form. The describer admits that females of the two subspecies are not certainly distinguishable, but average whiter below and paler above in *candida*, which is, to say the least, not contradicted by the present specimen. Villavicencio is the northern limit for the range of *candida* as given by de Schauensee; this record is based on this example.

Tityra semifasciata fortis Berlepsch and Stolzmann.

Tityra semifasciata fortis Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1896, p. 369 (La Gloria, Perú).

1 [♂], Villavicencio, January, 1930.

1 [♀], San Juan de Rioseco, Cundinamarca, upper Magdalena Valley.

The female (?) has been compared with the type of *T. s. columbiana* and found to be much paler, less brownish above. In the light of Zimmer's discussion (Am. Mus. Novit. no. 894, 1936, pp. 20-23) it appears that *fortis* ranges from the eastern slope of the eastern Andes in Colombia south to Bolivia, very much as does *Tityra cayana candida* de Schauensee. As might be expected from a specimen from the northern end of the range of the race, our Villavicencio example shows some intergradation towards *T. s. columbiana*. Thus, in *fortis* the outermost rectrix usually has the white tip separated from the white base by a broad blackish subterminal band. Our specimen has this but the band is interrupted along the shaft where the terminal and basal whitish areas meet.

Recently de Schauensee (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., xcvii, 1945, p. 56) has recorded *fortis* from La Candela, Huila, in the upper Magdalena Valley. The present San Juan de Rioseco bird is a second record from that valley.

Tityra inquisitor erythrogenys (Selby).

Psaris erythrogenys Selby, Zool. Journ., ii, no. 8, 1826, p. 483 ("Pernambucco" = Cayenne).

1 ♂, 1 [♀], Villavicencio, January, 1939 and 1943.

These specimens have solid black tails and therefore cannot be *albitorques* Dubus. Zimmer (Am. Mus. Novit. no. 894, 1936, p. 24) records both *erythrogenys* and *albitorques* from "Bogotá".

In agreement with the present record may be cited other specimens from a number of localities near Villavicencio, recorded by Brother Nicéforo (CALDASIA, iii, 1945, p. 385).

TYRANNIDAE

Myiozetetes cayanensis hellmayri Hartert and Goodson.

Myiozetetes cayanensis hellmayri Hartert and Goodson, Nov. Zool., xxiv, 1917, p. 412 (Cachavi, Prov. Esmeraldas, Ecuador).

1 ♀, Villavicencio, January, 1943.

Chapman (Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., xxxvi, 1917, p. 460) found this flycatcher, "...to be a common species throughout tropical Colombia except at the eastern base of the Andes...". The present specimen demonstrates its presence there as well, a fact of no great surprise inasmuch as the same race occurs in northwestern Venezuela.

Brother Nicéforo (CALDASIA, iii, 1945, p. 387) and R. M. de Schauensee (Not. Nat., no. 163, 1946, p. 7) have recorded *M. c. rufipennis* Lawrence from the eastern base of the Eastern Andes (Villavicencio and Río Ariari), but the present specimen does not agree with the characters of that race, but of *hellmayri.* It may be that the two forms come together in the Villavicencio area and merge there.

Myiozetetes similis connivens Berlepsch and Stolzmann.

Myiozetetes similis connivens Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, xiii, 1906 p. 37 (Santa Ana, Urubamba, Perú).

1 ♀, Cúcuta, April, 1941.

Myiarchus tyrannulus tyrannulus (Müller).

Muscicapa tyrannulus Müller, Natursyst., Suppl., 1776. p. 169 (based on Daubenton, Pl. enl. 571, fig. 1, Cayenne).

1 —, Cúcuta, May 12, 1941.

Myiarchus ferox brunnescens Zimmer and Phelps.

Myiarchus ferox brunnescens Zimmer and Phelps, Am. Mus. Novit. no. 1312, 1946, p. 11 (Guasdualito, State of Apure, Venezuela, altitude 200 meters).

1 ♂, Villavicencio, December, 1939.

In identifying this specimen as *brunnescens* I am in agreement with Zimmer and Phelps (*cit. supra*) who found skins from Villavicencio to be of this race. The present example is in fresh plumage and still reveals a few signs of the molt it had almost completed when collected.

M. f. brunnescens is very slightly browner above than *M. f. australis;* further material is needed to show whether the two are really distinct.

Myiochanes virens virens (Linnaeus).

Muscicapa virens Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, i, 1766, p. 327 (based on *Muscicapa carolinensis cinerea* Brisson, Orn., ii, 1760. p. 368; Carolina).

1 —, Bogotá, Chapinero, October 25, 1940.

A winter visitor from North America, of frequent occurrence in Colombia.

Myiochanes cinereus bogotensis (Bonaparte).

Tyrannula bogotensis Bonaparte, Consp. Av., i, 1850, p. 190 (Colombia, = Bogotá).

1 —, Bogotá, Chapinero, November 12, 1939.

Cnemotriccus fuscatus cabanisi (Léotaud).

Empidonax cabanisi Léotaud, Ois. Tinidad, 1866, p. 232 (Trinidad).

1 ♂, Espinal, Tolima, July, 1943.

This specimen is in the so-called brown-backed, yellow-bellied "phase".

Tolmomyias flaviventris aurulentus (Todd).

Rhynchocyclus flaviventris aurulentus Todd, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., xxvi, 1913, p. 171 (Mamatoco, Santa Marta district, Colombia).

1 —, Cúcuta, Río Zulia, February, 1941.

In view of the fact that Hellmayr (Cat. Birds Amer., pt. v, 1927, pp. 285-286) and Zimmer (Am. Mus. Novit. no. 1045, 1939, p. 21) both consider the birds of Santa Marta the same as those of Santander del Norte and of the Magdalena Valley, I call this specimen *aurulentus,* although I am not convinced that more adequate series will bear out this conclusion. The present example is noticeably darker above than are several Santa Marta birds. A number of Magdalena Valley skins and one from Santander del Norte agree with the Cúcuta example, while Guajira specimens agree more with the paler backed Santa Marta birds. In order to settle the problem one would also have to see examples from British Guiana and Trinidad to determine the status of *gloriosus* Chubb and *collingwoodi* Chubb respectively. The present Cúcuta bird agrees with a good series of *"collingwoodi"* from the upper Orinoco, but three skins from northern Venezuela (Ocumare de la Costa, Maracay, and El Sombrero) are certainly similar to Santa Marta *aurulentus.* It may be that *collingwoodi* ranges from Trinidad westward along the Orinoco Valley to the Zulia-Colombia frontier while *aurulentus* ranges from Santa Marta east to the Guajira and to Ocumare de la Costa, in Venezuela. This is, however, assuming that *collingwoodi,* the bird of Trinidad, is the same as the Upper Orinoco birds here so designated.

Euscarthmornis impiger (Sclater and Salvin).

Euscarthmus impiger Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1868, p. 171, pl. 13, fig. 1 (Caracas, Venezuela).

1 ♂, San Gil, June, 1941.

1 —, Purificación, Tolima, March, 1938.

The San Gil bird is somewhat darker on the crown than the Tolima specimen or than several from northern Venezuela.

Hellmayr (Cat. Birds Amer., pt. v, 1927, p. 321, ft.) notes that two adults from the type locality are "more deeply colored above than any other example... seen". A series of northeastern Colombian birds examined in the present study averages less brightly darker above than four Venezuelan skins, but the difference is not constant.

Elaenia viridicata pallens (Bangs).

Myiopagis placens pollens Bangs, Proc. N. Engl. Zool. Cl., iii, 1902, 185 (Santa Marta, Colombia).

1 ♂, Espinal, Tolima, August, 1943.

This example seem to be unusually bright yellow on the abdomen as compared with north Venezuelan examples. It is, however, in fresher plumage than any of the latter group, a fact which may account for the difference between them.

Phaeomyias murina incomta (Cabanis and Heine).

Elainea incomta Cabanis and Heine, Mus. Hein., ii, 1859, p. 59 (Cartagena, Colombia).

1 —, Cúcuta, February 21, 1940.

Very worn plumage.

Camptostoma obsoletum bogotensis Zimmer.

Camptostoma obsoletum bogotensis Zimmer, Am. Mus. Novit. no. 1109, 1941, p. 13 ("Bogotá", Colombia).

1 —, Villavicencio, January, 1943.

The subspecific identification of this specimen is based on Zimmer's recording of others of this race from Villavicencio (*cit. supra*, p. 16). The race seems very faintly marked however, as our Villavicencio bird agrees with several *C. o. venezuelae* from which it is supposed to differ in having the upper parts more brownish, less greenish, olive. Zimmer's material, admittedly much more extensive, may well have shown an average difference, in the light of which assumption the name *bogotensis* is here applied.

Tyrannulus elatus (Latham).

Sylvia elata Latham, Ind. On., ii, 1790, p. 708 (based on Daubenton, Pl. Enl. 703, fig. 2; Cayenne).

1 —, Cúcuta, December, 1940.

The use of a binomial for this bird is in accord with Zimmer's findings (Am. Mus. Novit. no. 1126, 1941, p. 2) that *panamensis* and *benii* are not valid subspecies.

Our specimen is in a late stage of molt.

Leptopogon amaurocephalus peruvianus Sclater and Salvin.

Leptopogon peruvianus Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1867, p. 757 (Chyavetas, Perú).

1 —, Río Coello, Tolima.

In the absence of adequate comparative material the present subspecific identificacion is based on comparison with descriptions. It is noted that Zimmer (Am. Mus. Novit. no. 1126, 1941, pp. 6-7) lists both this race and *diversus* Todd from "Bogotá", but our example fits the characters of *peruvianus* better than than those of *diversus*.

Pipromorpha oleaginea parca (Bangs).

Mionectes oleagineus parca Bangs, Proc. N. Engl. Zool. Cl., ii, 1900, p. 20 (Loma del León, Panamá).

1 ♂, Sasaima, July, 1940.

HIRUNDINIDAE

Iridoprocne albiventer (Boddaert).

Hirundo albiventer Boddaert, Table Pl. Enl., 1783, p. 32 (Cayenne).

1 ♂, Villavicencio, January, 1943.

Judging by comparative material examined, the amount of white on the tertials is a matter of individual variation, as is also the presence or absence of fine dusky shaft lines in the feathers of the rump and upper tail coverts.

TROGLODYTIDAE

Heleodytes turdinus hypostictus (Gould).

Campylorhynchus hypostictus Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1855, p. 68 (River Ucayali, Perú).

1 —, Villavicencio, December, 1942.

The material available is too small to enable me to more than suggest that *striaticollis* may eventually prove to be a recognizable race. The single specimen listed above is more grayish, less brownish above than two Ecuadorian birds, and has the throat immaculate. Hellmayr (Cat. Birds Amer., pt. 7, 1934, p. 133 ft.) on the contrary finds Colombian birds to be inseparable from typical *hypostictus*.

Thryophilus leucotis bogotensis Hellmayr.

Thryophilus albipectus bogotensis Hellmayr, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien, li, 1901, pp. 770, 774 ("Bogotá", Colombia).

1 —, Villavicencio, January, 1943.

1 ♂, Cúcuta, March, 1940.

The Villavicencio bird agrees with several other from nearer the type locality, but is somewhat darker on the flanks and under tail coverts and on the upperparts, suggesting an approach to *T. l. zuliensis* Hellmayr. Strangely enough, the Cúcuta bird, which should, theoretically, show more of this tendency shows none of it.

Thryophilus rufalbus minlosi Berlepsch.

Thryophilus minlosi Berlepsch, Journ. f. Orn., xxxii, 1884, p. 280, pl. 1, fig. 3 (Bucaramanga, Santander, Colombia).

1 ♀, Villavicencio, January, 1943.

Todd and Carriker (Ann. Carnegie Mus., xiv, 1922, p. 413) used the name *minlosi* for Santa Marta birds as well as Magdalena Valley ones, but this has since been shown to be erroneous, the birds they called *minlosi* being what are now understood to be *cumanensis*, while *minlosi*, a darker backed race, is the bird of the eastern Andes of Colombia east to the Zulia region in western Venezuela.

Further study of this species should yield interesting results. Thus, in the present connection, I have examined a good series of what should certainly be *cumanensis*. This race, the palest of its species, is said to occur from the Caribbean coastal area of northern Venezuela, west through northeastern Colombia, including the Santa Marta region, to Cartagena. However, study of a good series including 6 topotypical males, 3 from Santander del Norte, 3 from the Caribbean coast of Venezuela, and 4 from Santa Marta indicates that the population of the Santa Marta area is different from the others, being larger in all dimensions, as may be seen in the following table.

Locality	Sex and Number	Wing	Tail	Culmen from Base
Santa Marta, Colombia	4 ♂	70-73 (71.1)	53-54 (53.5)	20-22 (21.5)
Santander del Norte, Colombia	3 ♂	65.2-67 (66.1)	45-50.2 (48.1)	17.1-18.9 (18.2)
Cartagena, Col. (type locality)	6 ♂	68.3-72 (69.8)	45.2-51.2 (49)	18.6-20 (19)
Caribbean coast of Venezuela	3 ♂	66.2-70 (68.5)	48.5-52.1 (46.8)	19.4-20.2 (19.7)

Troglodytes musculus atopus Oberholser.

Troglodytes musculus atopus Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., xxv, 1904, p. 207 (Cacagualito, Santa Marta, Colombia).

1 ♀, Cúcuta, February, 1941.

Troglodytes musculus clarus Berlepsch and Hartert.

Troglodytes musculus clarus Berlepsch and Hartert, Nov. Zool., ix, 1902, p. 8 (Bartica Grove, British Guiana).

1 ♂, Villavicencio, January, 1943.

This race is somewhat paler, less brownish, more grayish brown above, and less brightly ochraceous on the flanks than the preceding.

Henicorhina leucophrys leucophrys (Tschudi).

Troglodytes leucophrys Tschudi, Arch. Naturg., x, (1), heft 3, 1844, p. 282 (Perú).

1 —, Aguadita (between Bogotá and Fusagasugá), 6500 ft., April, 1946.

TURDIDAE

Turdus albicollis berlepschi Todd.

Turdus phaeopygus berlepschi Todd, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., xliv, 1931, p. 51 (Arimã, Río Purús).

1 ♀, Villavicencio, December, 1938.

The dark, rufescent coloration of the upper parts clearly allocate this specimen to *berlepschi*. It comes from about the northwestern limit of the known range of the form.

SYLVIIDAE

Polioptila plumbea anteocularis Hellmayr.

Polioptila nigriceps anteocularis Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., vii, 1900, pp. 537, 538 ("Bogotá", Colombia).

1 [♂], Río Coello, Tolima.

This example fits the description of this race, which I have not otherwise seen. Its dimensions are as follows— wing 50.3, tail 52, culmen from base 14 mm. The present subspecies is apparently restricted to the Magdalena Valley; Tolima seems to be the southernmost area from which it has been recorded.

VIREONIDAE

Hylophilus flavipes acuticauda Lawrence.

Hylophilus acuticaudus Lawrence, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1865, p. 37 (Venezuela, restricted to Puerto La Cruz, Carabobo, by Todd, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., xlii, 1929, p. 198).

1 —, Cúcuta, February, 1941.

Agrees with a good series from various parts of the range of the race.

COEREBIDAE

Dacnis lineata (Gmelin).

Motacilla lineata Gmelin, Syst. Nat., i, (2), 1789, p. 990 (based on "Le Pitpit à coiffe bleue" Buffon; Cayenne).

1 —, Puerto Asís, Putumayo, December, 1936.

The Upper Putumayo area at Puerto Asís appears to be about the most western part of the known range of this species. Previous Colombian records come from La Morelia, Caquetá, and Villavicencio, Meta.

COMPSOTHLYPIDAE

Vermivora peregrina (Wilson).

Sylvia peregrina Wilson, Amer. Orn., iii, 1811, p. 83, pl. 25, fig. 2 (banks of the Cumberland River, Tennessee).

1 ♀, Villavicencio, November 8, 1940.

The Tennessee Warbler winters from Central America (north to southern México) south to Colombia and northern Venezuela.

THRAUPIDAE

Calospiza labradorides labradorides (Boissonneau).

Tanagra (*Aglaia*) *labradorides* Boissonneau, Rev. Zool., iii, 1840, p. 67 ("Santa-Fé-de-Bogotá", Colombia).

1 —, Guaicaramo, north of Medina, Cundinamarca-Boyacá.

The specimen is in very abraded plumage.

Calospiza gyrola toddi (Bangs and Penard).

Tanagra viridissima toddi Bangs and Penard, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., xxxiv, 1921, p. 92 (San Francisco, Santa Marta region, Colombia).

1 ♂, Cúcuta, November, 1940.

Agrees with a good series from Santa Marta. This specimen appears to extend the known range of the race a considerable distance southward in northeastern Colombia. The form was previously recorded from the Santa Marta region, from Gramalote, near Cúcuta, Norte de Santander, and from northwestern Venezuela (from Táchira to the Caracas area).

Calospiza cayana fulvescens (Todd).

Tangara cayana fulvescens Todd, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., xxxv, 1922, p. 92 (Palmar, Boyacá, eastern Andes of Colombia).

1 ♂, Cúcuta, February, 1941.

The bluish color on the chin and throat are darker than usual in this race, but otherwise the specimen is rather paler than other comparable examples examined.

Spermophila intermedia bogotensis Gilliard.

Spermophila intermedia bogotensis Gilliard, Auk, lxiii, 1946, p. 572 (Las Lomitas, Cauca (*), Colombia.

1 ♀ (?), Cúcuta, February, 1940.

This lone specimen, kindly compared with good series for me by Dr. John T. Zimmer, shows the maximum of curvature in the bill,

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(*) Las Lomitas is not in *Departamento del Cauca* but in *Departamento del Valle*, on the western slope of the Western Andes, upper Dagua Valley.—EDITOR.

which is exhibited best by males. It is possible that our bird is wrongly sexed, but this is uncertain.

Atlapetes albo-frenatus albo-frenatus (Boissonneau).

Tanagra (Arremon) albo-frenatus Boissonneau, Rev. Zool., iii, 1840, p. 68. ("Santa Fé de Bogotá", Colombia).

1 ♂, Gramalote (w. of Cúcuta), December, 1940.

Agrees very closely with a topotypical male except that it has the bill much paler in color which makes it look somewhat swollen, but this optical effect is not borne out by measurements.

This form has previously been known only from the eastern Andes of Colombia ("Bogotá"; Cachirí, Santander, Bucaramanga, Ocaña, Aguadita, El Roble, and Anolaima); the present specimen extends the known range northeastward a very considerable distance, which helps to bridge the gap between the recorded distribution of typical *albo-frenatus* and *meridae* of western Venezuela.